Amusements Co-Night.

BREY'S PARK THEATRE-" Divorcons." ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"L'Africaine."
BLOU OPERA HOUSE—HETTMADD.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"Ticket-of-Leave-Man."
DALT'S THEATRE—2 and S:15—"Odette."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S—"A Celebrated Case." brated Case."
HAVERLY'S 14rH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-" White HAVERLY'S NIRLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" Black Crook."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIA

HAVERLY'S NIELO'S GARDES.—
SAN FRANCISCO MISSTRELS.
STANDARD THEATRE.—" Claude Duval."
THALLA THEATRE.—" The Merry War."
THEATRE COMQUE.—" Squatter Sovereignty."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—" The Lights o' London."
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—" Youth."
WINDSOR THEATRE.—" Sam'l of Posen."

AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Exhibition.
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Fussell's Ice Cream depot has been removed to larger store, No. 760 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The condition of Ireland and the American suspects were subjects of discussion in the British House of Commons yesterday. === Sara Bernhardt was married in London. Troops have been sent to Barcelona. = A writ for a new election in Meath, for a member, in place

of Michael Davitt, disqualified, has been issued. CONGRESS .- In the Senate bills to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company and for a public building at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were reported favorably; the bill to admit free of duty articles intended for the Denver Exposition was passed. The House in the Committee of the Whole considered the Army Appropriation bill and adopted several amendments.

DOMESTIC .- President Arthur yesterday sent to Congress a veto of the Chinese bill, === Secretary Folger has issued a call for \$15,000,000 of bonds. John J. Piatt, of Ohio, has been nominated to be United States Consul at Cork. ____ The suit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the Standard Oil Company was decided at Harrisburg yesterday. - Fire caused a loss at Hopkinton, Mass., of \$350,000, and a loss at Pittsburg, Penn., of \$125,000. ____ The will of the late Mr. Longfellow makes no public bequests, === No doubt remains of the death of Jesse James, the outlaw : his assassination causes great excitement in the neighborhood of St. Joseph, Mo. == The situation in the flooded country is improving slowly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Two children were killed yesterday by the talling of a wall in James-st. ___ Madame Patti sailed for Europe. ___ The funeral of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt took place. Professor Chandler lectured on "Health in our Homes." === The Fish Cultural Association ended its sessions. === The spring exhibition of the Horticultural Society was held. === The Newark Conference appointments were made. ____ A will made by Judge Lathrop in 1835 has been admitted to probate. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.55 cents. — Stocks opened weak and lower, but later slowly

recovered and closed strong. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather with occasional showers, followed by clearing and slightly warmer weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 41°; average, 5058°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month. the address being changed as often as desired.

There was influence enough in Newark to manipulate the last Grand Jury in favor of dishonest officials who ought to be indicted. But the present Grand Jurors have had their duty pointed out to them by Judge Depue in a way which makes honest people hope that much corruption that is trying to conceal itself will be brought to light.

It was left for the American Fish Cultural Association to furnish the avaricious retail dealer in oysters with an excuse for the high prices which hitherto he has not attempted to defend. One of these scientific gentlemen made the discouraging remark yesterday that unless the difficulties in the way of artificial propagation were soon removed, the oyster supply would be exhausted.

The District-Attorney will probably now admit that not all his selections were good ones. Yesterday Recorder Smyth had to dismiss Court until to-morrow before the session was half over, because the subpæna clerks had neglected to serve notices to appear on witnesses. This calls loudly for some good excuse from the careless clerks or a dismissal. It is outrageous that the Tombs should be kept full of men and women charged with crime until these officials please to do their duty.

If the Army bill becomes a law, it seems pretty certain that it will contain the clause making the retirement of the officers compulsory at the age of sixty-two. This may work a loss to the Army sometimes by driving into private life a few men of extraordinary ability on the whole there seems no reason why the General, the Lieutenant-General and the Major-Generals should have exceptions made in their that, actuated by a clear view of their own in. that he declared that "the majority of the The Democrats in the Legislature, from all ac-

feated yesterday in the House sitting as Committee of the Whole.

Since a nervous tenant in an apartment house in Fifth-ave, brought a law suit to restrain his neighbor on the floor above from trundling a baby carriage, on the ground that it made too much noise, we have not heard of any way of securing quiet so original as that adopted yesterday by the janitor in a French flat house in Sixty-first-st. He found the nurse in an apartment romping with the children and he coolly suapped a set of handcuffs on her wrists. This method later cost him \$10 in a police

court. We are heartily glad that finally a bill to relieve this port and State of the intolerable burden of caring for all the immigrants that arrive has been drawn up and will be presented to Congress to-morrow. It places a tax of 50 cents a head on each immigrant arriving, and forbids the landing of paupers and these who are likely to become a burden upon us. The steamship companies will have to pay this tax, the proceeds of which are to constitute a fund to provide for the temporary care of those persons and to pay for the return of the undesirable ones. This is a fair, just measure, and it ought to become a law speedily. The steamship companies may oppose it, and they are powerful; but the tax will really come out of the immigrant's pocket.

The President's veto of the anti-Chinese bill proceeds upon the view that the prohibition of Chinese immigration for twenty years is namely: an unreasonable use of the clause in the treaty authorizing a temporary suspension. The President finds other and strong objections to the bill, and transmits, with apparent approval, the compact and effective criticism by the Chinese Minister; but it is upon the time the prohibition extends that the veto really rests. It does not seem to the President a fair use of the power to regulate or temporarily suspend the immigration granted in the recent negotiations, and he therefore feels constrained to withhold his approval from what he regards as the violation of a treaty. There is reason to believe that the general sentiment of Republicans will approve the President's course. The alarm at the Chinese immigration felt on the Pacific slope has undoubtedly made an impression upon the party, as was clearly shown in the platform adopted at Chicago. Perhaps a majority of Republicans may have come to think that the immigration ought to be regulated, restricted, or even suspended. But there is no adequate reason to think they have yet reached the belief that it ought to be prohibited outright for almost a generation. The President's message is moderate in tone and scope, and does him credit.

ENGLAND AND THE SILVER QUESTION. The cable has made mention of an important meeting, held by the International Monetary Association, at London, March 8, but its brief report gave little idea of the significance of the proceedings. The Association, it should be understood, has for its object " the promotion of 'stability of values, by establishing the free coinage of silver, and its free use as money under the same conditions as gold," through an international agreement, "whereby a fixed relative value between gold and silver may be established." The president, Henry Hucks Gibbs, was formerly Governor of the Bank of England, and among the officers are many men of distinction in British affairs. At the meeting on the 8th ultimo, the Lord Mayor presided, and speeches were ruade by Mr. H. R. Grenfell, Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Stephen Williamson, M. P., and others. To the people and legislators of this country the most important feature of the proceedings is the full recognition, by men of great ability and distinction in British finance, of the extraordinary power which this country may exercise, if it chooses, in the settlement of the monetary problem.

For example, in the ablest speech of the meeting, that of Mr. Williamson, it was bluntly asked: I should like to know what will happen if the United

States, disgusted with her tentative but till now fruitless efforts, were to resolve, alone or alternately with the Bank of France, to send £250,000 weekly of silver money for sale in London without limit as to price, and with instructions to transmit gold for the proceeds? Over and above this the London market would have to bear the whole weight of those additional supplies from the mines which are now retained every month in the United States for coinage purposes, in obedience to the existing coinage law, which would then be undoubtedly repealed. The first effect would be the utter collapse of our Indian exchanges, and I need not depict the consternation this would engender.

Mr. Williamson had previously pointed out that the disuse of silver by many commercial countries had caused excessive embarrassment and loss in the operations of British merchants and bankers with silver-using countries; that it curtailed shipments of British manufactured goods; that it deterred investment of British capital in railways, commercial credits and public works, in such countries; that it tended to produce such spasms of stringency as have recently been witnessed in connection with failures in France; that it presented an insuperable obstacle to the resumption of specie payments by nations now using an enforced paper currency; and that it operated to cause high import duties in all silver-using countries, thus impeding the sale of British goods. How true these statements are the merchants and bankers of Great Britain well know, and it is easy to understand that a speech so clear, so well-reasoned and so forcible must have produced an effect upon public opinion.

The situation in England is substantially this: Commercial and financial opinion is moving steadily, though with the slowness characteristic of British conservatism, toward the adoption of a different policy. But the inertia of such a Government is enormous; the pride of opinion is almost irresistible; and it is probable that nothing less than dire necessity will ever bring about a change of policy. So long as the United States will kindly consent to stand in the gap, to waste \$2,300,000 each month in buying silver for which it has no use, and in bearing all the loss involved in keeping the product of American mines from reaching the world's markets, so long Great Britain will stick to its position, right or wrong, and hope for some change for the better. But at the first announcement of a change by the United States, Great Britain would be compelled to defend its own commerce by asking an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

In other significant speeches made at this meeting, it was urged that the time had come for action. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., observed that "more than one country in Europe, and the United States of America, will have to decide soon what system to adopt. If we obstinately hold ourselves aloof, it may be that they will adopt a system which will dislocate the whole commerce of the world, and produce commercial disaster." The fact was not overlooked by him, nor by the meeting, that before their faculties are at all impaired; but the disaster would fall mainly upon Great Britain. In fact, the moving cause of the seen the motion defeated by Democratic votes,

faver. An amendment to this effect was de- terests, the United States may at any time cease to waste money in coining silver and thus to shield England from the natural consequences of its own policy. Congress might do well to consider, without further delay, whether the course which England so plainly dreads is not precisely the course which this country ought immediately to take. We cannot afford to stand for an indefinite time, at great cost to ourselves, as a breakwater between English commerce and the consequences of English legislation. As Mr. Williamson remarked, England's rulers "have been profuse in their counsels to other nations to use silver, and have apparently remained blind to the fact that identity of monetary interests precludes powerful nations from having any standard of value different from that which is prevalent among the countries with which they are in close banking and commercial relationship." We cannot afford to ignore this same fact. If Great Britain persists in refusing to join an international agreement as to coinage, this country has no reason to break its back in carrying British burdens. Best of all countries, we can afford to let the silver go where it can find a market, and to wait until disaster forces England to ask an international agreement.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

The mass meeting at Cooper Institute calls upon the President to demand forthwith the prompt release of American citizens now unjustly deprived of liberty by the British Government. It bases its action upon section 2,001 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,

Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that Government thereasons of such imprisonment; and if it appear to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the Presi dent shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen. and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, he amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as so practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress.

Now in the case of the Irish-American suspects, this statute—one of the most irrational acts ever passed by an incoherent Congress-is practically inoperative. These men have been legally arrested, whatever may be said as to the justice or injustice of the charges. They have been imprisoned under the Coercion Acts, which are now the public law of Ireland. Legally arrested, they have not been tried; and accordingly there has been no judicial investigation which would enable the President to determine whether they have been justly or unjustly deprived of their liberty. It is utterly impossible for the President to decide whether the arrest of these suspects has been "wrongful" and "in violation of the rights of American citizenship," and consequently he cannot demand their release. Congress never has given and never can give the Executive the right to demand the unconditional release of an American citizen, naturalized or nativeborn, who has been legally arrested in another civilized State. If he has been illegally arrested, or if his innocence has been established after a judicial investigation, his release may be demanded, but not otherwise.

What, then, is it in the province of the Executive to demand in the case of the Irish-American suspects? Let their naturalization be assumed, and they must be held by Great Britain to be entitled to all the rights which have been guaranteed to citizens of the United States under the naturalization treaty. A fair and impartial trial in accordance with the local law that has been violated is one of those rights, and the Executive is justified in demanding it, for the suspects have been in prison many months. But in the proclaimed districts of Ireland the local law has been suspended. The Government does not grant to its own subjects the privilege of a jury trial in those districts; and, indeed, a jury trial would not be a judicial process under the circumstances, whether the public will suffer, if the savings of for each and every suspect would be acquitted without regard to the facts of the case. A fair and impartial trial, by which the innocence or guilt of the accused can be ascertained, is simply out of the question. That is the cone demand which our Government is competent to make, and it is one with which the British Government think it impossible to comply. They might as well discharge the American

suspects outright. Mr. Lowell, who has been denounced by Mr. Randall for his "sickening sycophancy to English influence," has treated this matter not as an English, Irish or American question, but purely as a point of international law. He has had no sympathy with the Coercion legislation, and has even taken pains to characterize it as exceptional and arbitrary. In his letter to the suspects who applied for his intervention, he says: "The chief object of these measures is to enable the authorities to arrest persons whom "they suspect of illegal conduct, without being "obliged to produce any proof of their guilt. Its very substance and main purpose are to "deprive suspected persons of the speedy trial "they desire. This law is, of course, contrary "to the spirit and foundation principles of both "English and American jurisprudence. But it is the law of the land, and it controls all persons domiciled in the proclaimed districts of "Ireland, whether they are British subjects or " not; and it is manifestly futile to claim that "naturalized citizens of the United States "should be exempted from its operation."

That law legalized the arrest of the suspects in districts where the writ of habeas cornus had been suspended and where the natives were not allowed the privilege of a jury trial. To have demanded their unconditional release, when no discrimination had been made between them and the natives, would have been an open affront to a friendly Power. What Mr. Lowell did was to follow the best precedents of criminal jurisdiction in international cases, several of which had been established during the American civil war, when British subjects were arbitrarily arrested and denied the privilege of trial. At the same time, be has conducted the negotiations with the Foreign Office with so much tact and decision that we are inclined to expect a speedy clearance of the Irish jails from suspects whose citizenship in the United States is authenticated. Whatever may be the privileges of the natives, the British Government are not likely to incur the odium of imprisoning foreigners for indefinite terms without trial. They will be glad to release them, if they can be assured that their naturalization papers shall not be used as a safe-conduct for conspiracy in the proclaimed districts of Ireland.

LOYAL BANKS AND REBEL VENGEANCE. The simple truth, when plainly told, smites like a sword. Mr. Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey, though a Democrat, has been speaking the plain truth about the conduct of his party, and his statements are exceedingly unpalatable to his associates. Having earnestly urged the consideration of the bill to extend the term of organization of National banks, and having organization and effort in England is the fear he was in a truth-telling mood. It is stated

" Democrats were not yet ready to forgive the "National banks for furnishing money to the "Government to put down the rebellion." The objection to this remark is that it was strictly true.

Only nineteen Democrats voted for the motion to secure consideration of this measure. Yet it had been plainly shown in the debate that the passage of the proposed bill was exceedingly important to the people, and of scarcely any importance to the banks. It was shown that 400 banks would go out of existence before action could be taken at another session of Congress. To the banks, this would make little difference. They can reorganize under the present law, and the small cost of such reorganization will fall upon their customers But the incidental losses which must inevitably follow such a step will be very great, and will also fall upon the public. The Controller holds, on account of those banks whose present terms expire this year, not less than \$75,000,000 in bonds to secure their circulation. If Congress, by refusing to act at this session, compels them to go into formal liquidation, they will be obliged to deposit \$70,000,000 in money to provide for the redemption of their old notes, even though they may immediately reorganize and apply for new circulation under new names. On one day the terms of 293 banks expire, and they will be compelled under the present law to deposit \$19,000,000 of moneythree times as much as was deposited in February of last year, when the Carlisle bill caused such a disastrons panic. These banks must collect the money from business men, merchants and manufacturers, to whom they have loaned \$150,000,000. The enormous contraction of loans, even though it would be but temporary, would cause great disaster.

All these and other pertinent facts were

plainly stated in the discussion, especially by Mr. Crapo and Mr. Hardenbergh, members of opposite political opinions. But the Democrats voted nearly four to one against even giving time for the consideration of a measure to avoid the grave evils portrayed. As some of them declared, they wished to see the National banking system destroyed at any cost. But is it common sense to inflict enormous losses upon the country, when the doing so will entirely fail to destroy the hated system? If National banking is profitable, the banks whose terms expire will reorganize, because they can do so under the law. The spite of Democrats will fail to prevent the reorganization, with new terms of twenty years for each bank. All that it will accomplish will be to inflict incalculable losses upon the commerce and industry of the country, to no possible end, good or bad. But this is precisely what is to be expected from men who are governed by vindictiveness on account of the overthrow of the Rebellion. Mr. Hardenbergh is not the first loyal Democrat who has realized with shame and pain the prevailing tendency of his party. He and others know that the party has been governed for years, in respect to National banks and in some other matters, by a rooted hatred of the men and influences which caused a Democratic rebellion to fail. Good Democrats of the North, who had no sympathy with the Rebellion, have been disgusted a thousand times by the spirit which has prevailed in the councils of the party. Honorable and progressive men of the South, who put aside their hatred when they laid down Confederate uniforms, have endeavored in vain to restrain the temper shown by Democrats, and particularly by Democrats who never smelled powder. In spite of all

whatever else may happen, until this vindictive disloyalty has ceased to govern its action. The National banks will not seriously suffer if Congress persists in its folly. People always mistake who imagine that money needs protective care; it can defend itself in almost every emergency. The main question always is, individuals are withdrawn from its use. the question now is whether Congress pleases to cause a disastrous panic, in a fit of barren and impotent spite toward those who helped to put down the Rebellion.

efforts and remonstrances, the old vindictive

feeling still appears on every occasion, and

places the party in a disgraceful position of

hostility to public interests. The country will

not be willing to intrust that party with power,

When the late War of Rebellion was at its height, many anti-tariff men came or wrote to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens urging him to assent to lower rates of duty on most imported articles, assuring him at the same time that such high rates were likely not only to be prohibitory, but might incite England and France to retaliatory measures, if not alienate them entirely from us when the war was over and we should have a million soldiers on our hands who had lost the arts of industry. To a committee who had waited on him and given expression to such sentiments, the "Old Commoner" replied, with great energy: "The sympathy of England and France is already against the North and in favor of the South. Russia, Germany and Ire land are with us. I have promised the Boys in Blue ' a sufficiently protective tariff to provide home industry. When they return from conquering the rebellion, they will find employment await ing them in every kind of pursuit at good wages,' This promise Mr. Stevens kept, and those soldiers who lived to return to their homes were welcome to any branch of trade or business for which they were qualified or had a desire or capacity to fill. Mr. Stevens often spoke with pride of this policy as he believed it was that alone which made provision for a million men to return to the honest callings of industry which they had left to protect and save the country, instead of turning vagabonds.

Hamlet upon his return from the platform before the castle at Elsinore remarked to Horatio:

It is an honest ghost, that let me tell you. It will be seen from this that the ghost that Hamlet saw was no relation to the ghost of Tilden that Assemblyman Browne directed the Democratic party's attention to the other day.

Light breaks "way down in Tennessee," The Bourbons see a handwriting on the wall writ large, conveying the information that their day of supreme power is rapidly drawing to a close.

The provement of German emigrants to this country promises this year to exceed even the unparalleled exodus of last year. At Hamburg and Bremen the departures for the first ten weeks of the season largely outnumbered those of the same period in the preceding year; and the steamship agents at those ports and at Antwerp and Rotterdam are making extraordinary preparations for the business of the summer. It is a singular fact that this surplus population is not drained from overcrowded cities so much as from agricultural regions. The majority of the German emigrants, who are planning an early departure for America, are peasant farmers. They have sold their farms because they have been losing money year after year, whereas their neighbors and kinsmen who have crossed the Atlantic have prospered. This is the class which is needed in the Far West. It brings with it enough money to cross the Continent as well as the sea, and to make a new start under the most fa vorable conditions. Emigrants of this sort add to the wealth of the country from the moment of their landing at Castle Garden.

The Rochester Union informs its readers that "the eminence of David Davis among the public men of the country is much higher than that of either the late or the present President, or that of either the late or present Secretary of State." No other paper has the news.

counts, are making little headway in their attempt to reapportion the State into Congressional districts. We may add that it looks to an outsider as if they were equally unsuccessful in their attempt to reapportion the State into Tammany and Anti-Tammany

President Arthur is reported as asserting that hereafter he will take greater pains to ascertain the personal fitness of candidates for office recommended by politicians; "for," he explains, "I have found that when a good man is appointed the member of Congress gets the credit for it, but when a bad one get in the onus is thrown on me." This is certainly a distribution of rewards and punishments which is well calculated to depress a sensitive official, and accordingly we sincerely congratulate the President upon the resolve he has taken. The appointment of Mr. Conkling to the bench of the Supreme Court was not an unmixed evil if, as may very well be, it is responsible for the increased care in the selection of candidates which the President promises.

In the opinion of the "Chum" Cabinet, through Colonel Thomas Murphy as spokesman, it was funny to start a report that Mr. Blaine was about to leave political life and enter the ministry. A peculiar education in New-York transferred to peuliar associations in Washington gives very peculiar notions with some folks as to what is decent and honorable. This remark may be profitably digested by various members of the Chum Cabinet.

PERSONAL

Major Herschel and his sister, the children of Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, are now in New-York. Miss Herschell is about to visit Professor Maria Mitchel at Vassar.

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Guion steamship Arizona for Liverpool were Madame Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini, Dion Boucicault Mr. and Miss Castallan, Jennie Weathersby, J. H. Harper and Mrs. Harper, Judge North, of Washington, D. C., will sail for Havre to-day on the steamship Canada.

President Gowen, who sailed yesterday for Liverpool, received before leaving Philadelphia a gift of a handsome piece of silver in recognition of his services in suppressing the Molly Magnire organization. One side of the epergne, which cost \$2,000, bore a medallion of Josiah White, the pioneer of the coal trade, and the other side was ornamented with a head of Mr. Gowen. The plate to be presented by the stockholders of Reading whose property he wrecked, has not yet been heard of.

King Humbert often manifests a rarely delicate kindness of heart. He constantly visited General Medici during his illness; and sitting beside the sick man's pillow would talk to the Marchesa of subjects which he thought it would interest her husband to hear—but not directly addressing him, that he might spare him the effort of replying. The Empress Elizabeth is one of the most gener-

ous of modern sovereigns, spending a great deal of her private fortune in charity. Nevertheless, her Austrian subjects are dissatisfied, and complain sorely when she goes hunting in other countries, expending therein comfortable sums which they think should not go out of their own land. But the "huntress uQcen" continues to do exactly as she

Commodore Upshur, the new commandant at the Navy Yard, is a man of slight figure and medium height. He is about fifty-five years old, and wears a gray moustache. His form is erect, and his movements quick. Among his brother officers, with whom he is popular, his courtly manners have won for him the title of "Chesterfield," Admiral Cooper, the retiring commandant, is placed on waiting orders, and will live for the present in Brooklyn. The Admiral will probably be ordered to command the North Atlantic Station, and will hoist his flag on the Hartford, instead of on the Trenton, as was at first intended. The Hartford is now lying at the Boston Navy Yard, where she will be fitted out. The Rev. H. S. Burrage, Editor of Zion's Herald,

Boston, recently received the following letter: "Cambridge, March 2, 1882. My dear sir-I have read with very great interest your excellent account of the Longfellow family, read before the Maine Historical Society on the 27th. I hasten to thank you for it, and for the kind words you say of me personally. To collect all these scattered dates and reminiscences must have been no easy task, and we all owe you our grateful acknowledgements for the time and labor you have spent in the preparation of this paper. I notice in it but a single error. My ancestor, William, the first of the name who came to this country, was not born in Hampshire, but in Yorkshire. But for this error Joshua Coffin is accountable, who, in his history of Newbury, has it Hampshire. With renewed thanks, I am, my dear sir, yours very truly, Henry W. Longfellow."

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Bishop Martin Crane, of the diocese of Sandhurst, Australia, arrived in this city to-night, on a visit to his brother. He is on his way to Rome, but will remain in this city several weeks.

GENERAL NOTES.

What sort of game once infested the hills of Northern New-Jersey and how inhospitably it was entertained may be learned from the following resoluon passed at town recting in 1811. It is part of a col man of choice extracts from the old town records which The Deckertown Independent published last week; "The inhabitants of the Township of Wantage Due Agree To pay thirty-five Dollars to Any Person of the Township of Wantage for Killing a Wolf In said Township, or starting it in Said Township and Killing it Any Place between the green Mountains and Louisiany,"

An aged lady who had buried three husands during her lifetime finally died at South Granville. md her last request was that her mortal remains might repose beside those of her first husband. An investiga-tion showed that No. 1, who had been twice married, was peacefully resting between his two wives, whereupon resort was had to No. 2. Singularly enough, his dust was found to occupy a precisely similar position. Only one chance now remained, and it was ith some uneasiness that the mourners visited the grave of No. 3. But the last of the trio had been more considerate. Upon his right lay his first wife, but upon his left was a vacant space, and there a mound was quickly raised above the earthly tabermacle of his second and last consort. The Chicago firm of Willoughby, Hill &

Co. have made a contract with Sergeant Mason by which he is bound to enter their employment for one year beginning within thirty days after his release from prison, and they are bound to pay him \$1,500 for his services, whenever the term of one year may begin. Serceant Mason is represented to feel great satisfaction at the arrangement, and Willoughby, Hill & Co. frankly ex-press their delight at securing a good advertisement by providing decent support for an unfortunate man. They say : "We shall probably employ him as a regular sales man. Of course he knows nothing of the business at present, but it is easy to learn, and he can soon understand the whole business. We do not claim to do this out of pure charity, and we do not want to pose in the character of public benefactors by taking care of the public hero. We think Mason will be worth money to us, and we are willing he should have some of the money. It is a perfectly legitimate business transaction. We believe that a man so popular as Mason should be in Chicago. There were 11,000 signers to the petition in our store, and these people will have an op-portunity to see him, while he will have a chance to shake hands with the people who, perhaps, secured his

Margaret Klein, is living at the age of 102 over a baker's shop in Strasburg, and still possesses vigor enough to walk every morning from her lodgings to attend early mass in the Cathedral, and to entertain everybody who questions her with an account of the vicissitudes through which she has passed. The London Telegraph says of her: "It was during her girinood that the infamo best blood of Alsace was shed like water by that ruthless representative of the Reign of Terror; and she retains a lively recollection of the bloodthirsty satrap, whom she frequently saw riding through the streets of her native city attended by his unscrapulous myrmidons, and followed by a cart containing a portable guillotine, with which he was wont to make his rounds through the neighboring villages. She also well remembers the notorious bandit Schinderhannes, with whom by some strange chance she was once brought face to face in her early youth, and is still able to describe his appearance with the utmost minuteness of detail. The leading events of the past ninety odd years, so far as they concerned the ancient city in which she has passed her whole long life are vividly present to her remembrance. She is, in fact, a living chronicle of days and deeds long since relegated to the pages of history. Considering that she was a mar-risgeable maiden when the venerable Emperor William was born, and a wested wife, the mother of several children, before the battle of Waterloo was fought, it would really seem as if old Mrs. Klein—as the Berlinese

used to say of Field-Marshal Wrangel-had 'forgottes

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Minnesota Republicans have appointed committees for each of the five new Congressional Dis-tricts. They expect to carry every one of them this fall The probability becomes stronger every day that the Kentucky Legislature will fail to agree upon a redistricting bill. The desire to make the districts solidly Democratic conflicts with the Congressional ambition of too many men. Three legislative canonies on the subject have only served to show how widely the members differ.

Senator Brown's position on the tariff is generally approved by the papers of Georgia. As stated by The Atlanta Constitution, "He is not in favor of a tariff ' for revenue only,' nor is he in favor of a tariff and accidental protection. He is in favor of all the protection that a tartif not too large but just large enough will afford when wisely and honestly laid."

The attempt to work up a boom for Congressman Morrison, of Illinois, for the Democratic nomi-nation for President in 1834 receives a little aid from Colonel J. O. Broadhead, of Missouri. He considers that Mr. Morrison is "a strong man of native common sense, has a good deal of political information, while he has a well-balanced mind."

The session of the Maryland Legislature which has just ended has tended to widen the breach which already existed between Governor Hamilton and the Democrats. The nominations sent by the Governor to the Senate were rejected after little delay for consideration, and in every way he was treated with marked discourtesy. The differences between the two factions of the Democratic party in the State appear to be irre-

Many Republicans in the VIth District of Pennsylvania having asked Dr. N. A. Pennypacker to ecome a candidate for Congress, he has consented on condition that he is not called upon " to spend time or money in striving to create a sentiment in his own behalf," and that a majority of the Republicans of the district express a wish for his nomination. The district is strongly Ropublican, the present Representative, Will-lam Ward, having been elected by 6,520 majority.

General Chalmers, of the notorious Shoestring Congressional District in Mississippi, has refused to become a candidate again. He claims that he has been unfairly treated in the new arrangement of the districts. After his great services to the party in past years in overcoming a large Republican majority hat thinks the Legislature should have done better by him than to have placed him in a district containing 26,000 colored voters and only 8,000 white voters. He believes that he has borne the burden of buildozing and ballot-box stuffing long enough, and is evidently discouraged at the belief that his efforts have not been appreciated by his party.

The delegates to the Pennsylvania State Convention from Huntingdon County were appointed inst October by the County Committee, and instructed to vote for Wayne MacVeagh for Governor. Some Republicens in the county are now trying to get this action re-versed, claiming that it does not justly represent the district Huntingson County is, says that the county is largely for Beaver, and that petitions are circulating asking the chairman to call the committee logether again. The Huntingdon Journal, however, denies that there is dissatisfaction with the delegation as now constituted. The difference will probably lead to contesting delegations to the State Convention.

PUBLIC OPINION.

ADVISED TO PREPARE FOR A FUNERAL.

From The Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)

If the Democratic party is to centre around Barnum and Rosecrans, some one may as well advertise for a funeral orator, with a brass band accompaniment.

A PARTY THAT CANNOT BE HOODWINKED. From The Spracus Journal (kep.)

The Republican voters of the country are not at all wanting in intelligence; they are not easily beodwinked; nor will they be greatly influenced by extremists of any faction. They will observe the "drift" of events for themselves; they will approve or disapprove as may be deserved. If the party welfare is imperilled by gross abuses of power, they will exercise their inalienable right to rebuke such disloyalty in the most effective manner possible. The only way to promote the harmony and the welfare of the party is to recognize no faction in the necessary appointments, but a study first of all the public good. Recurse the President has failed in those respects in recent conspicuous instances, we have deemed it a duty to sound the warning. A PARTY THAT CANNOT BE HOODWINKED.

FREE TRADE UNPOPULAR.

From The Louisville Fost (Dem.)

In truth, there is not a State nor a county in the West or South where Mr. Watterson's platform would win if a square fight were made upon it. We have 5,000 Democratic majority in this district. It would go as much against us on such an issue. Sensible Democratis know this, and there is no possible danger that the party will follow Watterson in any such wild freak. He will have about as much effect upon the great currents of public thought and the tendency of events as a grat upon the bosom of the ocean claiming the power to regulate the tides.

A BOOM THAT DEPENDS UPON THE WEATHER. From The Macon Telegraph and Messenger (Dem.)
The weather is not yet mild enough for Watterson to let Mr. Tilden's boom out of the inside pocket of his white flannel vest.

SOUTHERN ADVOCACY OF PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLES.

From The Macon Telegraph and Messenger (Dem.)

The conclusion Senator Brown reaches is the correct one, viz., that the present tariff should be revised thoroughly, its inequalities adjusted, and in its place such impost should be laid as would meet the expenses of the Government, and, upon such articles as we produce and manufacture, at such rates as shall afford evidence in contraction to our young and growing the produce and manufacture, at such rates as shall all ord incidental protection to our young and growing industries. And to this complexion it must come at last. No party can arise that will be able to establish free trade and direct transition. The tarificannot be discussed now from a partisan standpoint with any more benefit than years ago. It should be taken out of the political arena and subjected to all the tests that experience common sense and our new necessities under a changed condition of affairs can bring to bear. Senator Brown has led off in the right direction, and the indications are strong and assuring that he is sustained by some of the strongest and most cultivated intellects both of the House and Senate.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB. The concert of the Philharmonic Club st

Chickering Hall last night crowned the work of the sea son very beautifully. The programme had a dignified east and appealed to the taste of lovers of the higher order of chamber music. It began with Spohr's Quintet in D minor, op. 130, for planeforte and strings, and ended with Mendelssohn's Octet for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, to which had been added (it must be confessed, with questionable effect) a double bass. Between these pieces were two new compositions composed by Rafael Joseffy and in scribed to the Club-an "Evening Song" for quintet of strings, and a "Pastorale," for strings and flute, the instruments played by the Club members—and three planoforts pieces performed by Richard Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman played also the pranoforte part of the Spohr Quintet and in it manifested a brilliant manipulation, intelligent and tasteful judgment and reposeful style which appeared again with noteworthy and increased brightness in the pianoforte solos. He played one of Schumann's "Noveletten," a familiar gavotte by Bach, and a transcription of the Scherzo of Mendelasohn's Scotch Symphony. Unfortunately for the general effect of the quintet, the string players blurred their music and produced a tone that was without brightness or health. Evidently they had spent the most of their study and practice on the Joseffy pieces and the octet.

Mr. Joseffy's music was well received and effectively played. The first piece is gracefully melodious and has some dainty effects in the way of pizzicati combined with bowed notes; the second requires an apology for its title, is rather dis cursive and disjointed in matter and manner, and without excuse for continued existence. The octet was in some respects well done; the men were prompt and precise, and there was something like unity of expres-sion, but the lack of a resonant tone was felt and the intonation was frequently faulty.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence had a cordial

welcome at Booth's Theatre, Monday night, where "The A diminutive but lively old woman, named Ticket-of-Leave Man was presented, with Mr. Florence as Bob Brierly and Mrs. Florence as Emily St. Ecremond. It has been urged, and with some show of convincing official statistics, that the ticket-of-leave system is really not a good one in practical results. All that occurs in this drama, however, might actually occur in real life. Bob Brierly is not, in Schneider ruled Strasburg with a rod of iron, when the criminal, but an innocent man, entrapped into the unconscious and quite involuntary offence of passing counterfeit money; and it is not logical to use such a type as this, in argument as to what is the usage as to criminals. The doctrine of the play,-that, as long as it is possible for an innocent man to incur the punishment of guilt there ought to exist some sort of a relief, some practice of lenience, whereby he may benefit-is a good one, and it is, by implication, well urged. There are few dramas that match with this one in humanity and in romantic interest and in diversified action; and it most worthily holds its place upon our stage. Mr. Florence was long ago distinguished as Bob Brierly. He invests the part with a spirit of simple gooduces that is deeply touching, and the art by which he sustains its Plusion is vigordelicate, skilfully vefled, and exceedingly sympathetic in its results. The exuberant good-nature of Emily St. Evremond-that eccentric combination kindness, grotesque extravagance and overwhelming animal spirits—as displayed by Mrz. Plarance, is vastif